The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

The Union State Convention

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.

The Union State Convention assembled this morning, at 11 o'clock, at Concert Hall.

Gen. C. R. Markle, chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order.

James Campbell, of Schuylkill county, nominated H. D. Maxwell, of Northampton, as temporary chairman.

Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny county, nominated George Lawrence, of Washington.

On motion of A. K. McClure, the Secretary was first chosen.

Hon. E. McPherson, of Adams, was unanimously elected secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to enroll its delegates.

After perfecting the roll of delegates by omitting those for the contested districts, a vote was taken for temporary chairman.

H. D. Maxwell (the Curtin candidate) received 75 votes, and George Lawrence (opposite) 45 votes.

Mr. Maxwell then took the chair, and in a few remarks thanked the convention for the honor, and made an earnest appeal for unity of action, imploring the Convention to nominate a man who would do honor to the State, and sustain the cause in which we are engaged to save the Union from the rebel foes who now threaten it. [Applause.]

Wm. B. Mann moved for a committee of nine on the contested seats.

W. J. White, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Strickland, of Berks, were chosen additional temporary secretaries.

The following is the committee on contested seats: Wm. B. Mann, Philadelphia; George Taylor, Huntingdon; R. F. Clark, Columbia; H. H. Thompson, Northampton; F A Strawbridge, Chester; George Mehaffy, Lancaster; James Alexander, Indiana; Darwin Finney, Crawford, and Joseph Ely, Bucks.

On motion of Mr. Fuller of Fayette co., a committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed on permanent organization, as follows:

1st district—John R. Orr, J W Stokes, J. L Shoemaker and Thompson Jones.
2d District—Edward Darlington.
3d " John C Bringhurst.
4th " Dr Carey
5th " C M Runk
6th " Henry Cartman
7th " Hon J H Yochum
8th " William Davis
9th " D D Warner
10th " Washington Lee
11th " Stephen F. Wilson
12th " Henry Johnson
13th " E C Stewart
14th " John Youngman
15th " John J Shoemaker
16th " G. W. Kline and F Myers.
17th " C A Klinefor
18th " W W Sellers
19th " Alexander King.
20th " Hon John Potter
21st " A W Taylor
22d " Smith Fuller
23d " E M Sayre
24th " R P Nevin and R R Carnahan.
25th " M Wyand
26th " J H Bobinson,
27th " C D Ashley
28th " Geo Means

On motion of Mr. Wayne McVeigh, a committee of nine on resolutions were appointed, as follows:

McVeigh, of Chester; Marshall, of Allegheny; Cummings, of Philadelphia; Hulon, of Schuylkill; Vincent, of Erie; Leisenring, of Lehigh; Todd, of Cumberland, and Dickey, of Lancaster.

The following are the names of the delegates:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Philadelphia county—John M. Butler, William B. Mann, C. A. Walborn, C. T. Jones.

Chester and Deleware—Wayne McVeigh.

Montgomery—Charles Kugler.

Bucks—Dr. Carey.

Lehigh and Northamptton—H. D. Maxwell.

Berks—George J. Eckert.

Schuylkill—Henry Huhn.

Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne—Contested.

Bedford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Contested.

Luzerne—J. H. Scranton.

Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Warren—Stephen Wilson.

Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, and Union—Stephen Gould.

Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, and Columbia—R. J. Clarke.

Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin—E. C. Stewart.

Dauphin and Lebanon—T. T. Worth.

Lancaster—George M. Klure and F. Myers.

York—Stephen Kieffer.

Adams, Franklin, and Fulton—Dr. Duffield.

Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon—H. G. Wharton.

Blair, Columbia, and Clearfield—John Patton.

Armstrong and Indiana—A. W. Taylor.

Westmoreland and Fayette—Smith Fuller.

Washington and Greene—Ezra W. Sairs.

Allegheny—M. Marshall, R. B. Carnaham.

Beaver and Butler—D. L. Imbrie.

Lawrence, Mercer, and Venango—Wm. Francis, Wm. Waugh one vacancy.)

Erie and Crawford—C. C. Ashley.

Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—J. N. Hetherington.

REPRESENATIVE DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—James W. Blaylock. George Schaffer, John R. Orr, James B. Gillingham, Joseph Moore, Jr., Daniel Dietler, James Cannon, James W Stokes, R. H. Shoemaker, H. A. Gray, M. H. Dickerson, J M'Manus, George De Haven, Alexander Cummings, A. C. Harmer, Barton Jenks, W. J. P. White.

Deleware—E. Darlington.

Chester—Leonard Robert, S. Ringwalt, J. Strawbridge.

Montgomery—W. L. Williamson, John H. Bringhurst, Wm. Shoemaker.

Bucks—Joseph Eli, Stacy Brown.

Northampton—Wm. H. Thompson, John Horner.

Lehigh and Carbon—George Leisenring J. Runk

Monroe and Pike—Wm. Davis.

Wayne—M. L. Tracy.

Luzerne—Washington Lee, S. B. Longstreet, P. Driesbach.

Susquehanna—C F Reid

Bradford—George Fandon, M C Mercer.

Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour, and Columbia—J B Monroe, P M Osterhaut

Lycoming and Clinton—Henry Johnston

Centre—E Blanchard

Mifflin—M Bowie

Union, Snyder, and Juniata—John J Patterson, John Bitger

Northumberland—J Youngman

Schuylkill—J H Campbell, O D Luthers, Dr J H Yocum

Dauphin—John J Shoemaker J H Nisler

Lebanon—Anthony S Ely

Berks—Henry Hartman, Wm H Strickland, E L Grissmer

Lancaster—Geo D Mehaffy, O H Dickey, D M Kreider, J H Stehlman

York—Wm Moore, C Kinnefelser.

Cumberland—Lemuel Todd

Adams—Hon E McPherson

Franklin and Fulton—A K McClure, W W Sellers

Bedford—A King, Jr

Somerset—E Scull

Huntingdon—George Taylor

Blair—S S Blair

Cambria—Cyrus Elder

Indiana—James Alexander

Armstrong and Westmoreland—D Barclay, C P Markle, Thos F Gallagher,

Fayette—B F Heilen

Greene—Hiram Smith

Washington—G W Lawrence, Wm McMennan

Allegheny—Alexander Hyland, James L Graham, Robert P Nevin, W B Negley, W J Gilmore

Beaver and Lawrence—E L McGuffin, J H Robinson

Butler—H McCoy, H Grant

Mercer and Venango—Harvey Robinson, S D Power

Clarion and Forest—George Means

Clearfield Jefferson, McKean, and Elk—Dr H Eichold, Dr J P Hilon

Erie—John P Vincent, James Still.

Crawford and Warren—D A Filney, E C Stewart

Potter and Tioga—Olmstead E W Davis

Perry—Jesse Kennedy

The Convention adjourned at 1½ P M and reasembled at 3 30 P M

A K McClure offered the following:

Resolved, That all resolutions submitted to this Convention, relating to candidates or a declaration of principles to be adopted be referred to the Committee on Resolution without debate and that no member of this Convention shall be permtted to speak longer than ten minutes at one time, nor more than once on the same subject.

Mr. T. Marshal thought they might as well not allow any one speak at all He could not imagine why they wished to refer the matter to such a committee, and he hoped the resolution would not be pressed.

Colonel McClure said he offered it to facilitate matters, that such resolutions were common, and if the member objected he would not press it.

Mr. George Lawrence desired to promote peace and harmony, but the opinion of members could not be suppressed and he desired the fullest freedom of expression and debate.

Mr. McClure said he did not wish to be misunderstood or misrepresented. If the resolution was objectionable to members he would withdraw it.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The Committee on Contested Seats unanimously reported in favor of B. Hamilton, of Clealfield county; C. P. Waller (Senatorial), of the Eighth district; G. Mason, of the Ninth Senatorial district; George Tanden and W. C. Murcier, of Bradford county; J. S. Hacker, of Lancaster, and D. Barclay, of Armstrong county.

A warm discussion arose on giving the delegates who contested the seats the chance to be heard.

Hon E. McPherson, and Hon. Tracey and Hechold, were in favor of granting them time; Mr. McClure, and others opposing; but the Convention finally agreed to give each speaker fifteen minutes.

There was no objection to the report until Bradford county was reached, when Mr. Tracey made a warm speech, claiming a seat on the ground that the convention which elected him was the only legitimate one, its call being broadest.

Mr. George Landon, to whom the committee gave the seat, contended that his election took place first and was regular.

Mr. William B. Mann argued at length in favor of Mr. Landon, because he thought he was a representative of the largest number.

Mr. George Lawrence endorced the report of the committee, and it was adopted.

No more contestants being dissatisfied, the report was adopted.

The committee on organization reported the following officers:

President—Colonel Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland.

Vice Presidents—John M. Butler, of Philadelphia; John B. Stokes, of Philadelphia; William B. Mann, of Philadelphia; George DeHaven, of Philadelphia; Stacy Brown, of Bucks; Charles Kugler, of Montgomery; Peter L. Luther, of Schuylkill; Edward Darlington, of Delaware; C. P. Waller, of Wayne; L. L. McGoffiin, of Mercer; E. Blanchard, of Centre, Joseph H. Keisley, of Dauphin; D. M. Imbrie, of Beaver; George Taylor, of Huntingdon; James Alexander, of Indiana; Joseph A. Scranton, of Luzerne; B. M. Grider, of Lancaster; George W. Mehaffey, of Lancaster; Robert F. Clark, of Columbia; Dr. E. E. Cresmer, of Berks; S. Keifer, of York; John J. Patterson, of Juniata; Dr. S. E. Duffield, of Fulton; James Still; of Erie; Hiram Smith, of Greene; M. Osterhoul, of Wyoming; Alexander Helands, of Allegheny; Wm. B. Negley, of Allegheny; Dr. Meighold, of Jefferson; Colonel Gallagher, of Westmoreland, Colonel W. H. Thompson, of Northampton, Simeon J Power, of Tioga; Hon S S Blair, of Blair

Secretaries—Edward McPherson, of Adams; W J P White, of Philadelphia; Wm H Strickler, of Berks; Edw Scull, of Somerset; Wm Wall, of Mercer. Wm L Williams, of Montgomery; Anthony S Ely, of Lebanon.

The report was adopted.

Mr Lemuel Todd (President), on being escorted to the chair made a brief and patriotic address.

James L Campbell moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge

Hon W M Kennan of Washington, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, An antagonism at once deplorable and bitter has sprung up between the friends of the two leading candidates, both of whom have rendered conspicuous services to the country; and

Whereas, The existence of this feeling will impair the efficiency of either as a candidate, and endanger the success not only of the Gubernatorial nomination, but of the Judicial and Legislative also: therefore,

Resolved, That the sense of this Convention is that the best interests of the country, and of the Union party of the State, require the nomination of an acceptable candidate, whose removal from the recent disturbing causes will give greater promise of a cordial, united, and successful support; a duty at all times imperative, but doubly so at the present crisis, which demands of every good citizen the surrender of every local feeling or propossession when required for the public good.

On a motion to postpone its consideration, 84 voted for its postponement, and 45 against it.

Mr. Walborn moved that the resolutions be taken up before making the nominations, but it was opposed by Mr. Campbell, and the convention voted to take up the nominations.

Mr. Campbell then nominated Gov Curtin.

Dr. Fuller, of Fayette, nominated Hon. Henry D Moore, of Philadelphia.

John M. Butler nominated John Covode.

Alexander King nominated Francis Jordan, of Bedford.

F Cillingham nominated F Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia

Mr Kennedy, of Perry, nominated J. K Moorhead

James Veech was also nominated.

Mr O J Dickey said the Old Guard of Lancaster had nominated him. [Applause]

The resolution of Mr McKenan was again brought up and debated at length

Hon J M Butler offered a resolution which was sent to the chair. He withdrew the name of Hon John Covode, in order to create harmony and unite the whole party on some new man.

Hon D Barclay, of Armstrong, argued for a new man as the only way to succeed, and after paying a handsome tribute to Philadelphia, offered the name of Henry D Moore, of Philadelphia, as a man whom all knew. He offered this as an olive branch of peace. We could not afford to lose the eight thousand majority of Allegheny. No man had a right to stand in the way of the success of the party.

Mr Landon, of Bradford, said the preference of the people must be respected.

Mr. Lawrence regretted these manifestations of feeling, and said no man would go further or make more sacrifices than himself. He had helped to elect Curtin, and had stood by him. He knew him well, and if chosen he trusted in God he would be elected. But he was not the choice of the yeomanry in this county. He knew they had the power to nominate Curtin, but he could only support him under protest. He would not assign his reasons. He continued in an earnest appeal not to force Curtin on them, for some time.

Mr. Fuller, of Fayette, offered a letter, which was read:

PITTSBURG, August 5th.

To the President of the National Union State Convention:

SIR: Conscious that the triumph of our principles and the success of our candidates at this time is of paramount importance to individual gratification and personal advancement, and from my intercourse with representative men of party since my arrival in this city, believing that victory points to the selection of a new man as the standard bearer in the approaching contest, and upon whom the entire support and strength of the organization can be centred, I have determined to withdraw my name from your consideration, and improve the opportunity in so doing.

For many years I have been identified with the principals which our organization represents. I am unwilling at this crisis in the State and National affairs, to say or do anything which may put in jeopardy our success, and I have taken this step, hoping thereby to do my part towards removing the causes of a strife which will work disaster to us all in the future, unless a satisfactory adjustment be made now. Facts have been submitted to prominent gentlemen of your body, that cannot and will not be ignored in the future. No excuse of ignorance of facts can be pleaded in mitigation of a neglect to give them full weight now in deliberation.

Whatever disaster may occur, as assuredly will if the warning is unheeded, it is due to myself, and such gentlemen of the Convention as wish to benefit your country, and the interests of the loyal men you truly represent, rather than the pecuniary and political interests of a few men, that the responsibility of the future be placed upon the right shoulders.

Truly yours,

JOHN COVODE.

A vote was then taken on adopting Mr. McKennan's resylution, as follows: For the resolution, 46; against the resolution, 80.

A motion to adjourn was made and voted down.

Jordan's and Veech's names were withdrawn.

A ballot for Governor was then taken, as follows:

Curtin	90
H D Moore	18
Penny	14
Brewster	3
Moorhead	1

The Convention then took a recess till 8 o'clock P M

EVENING SESSION.

All the names but that of Judge Agnew being withdrawn, he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Supreme Judge

Mr McClure moved that each county be entitled to one, Pittsburg to four, Lancaster to four, and Philadelphia to eight members on the State committee, to be named by the delegates, the committee to inform the nominees of the action of the Convention

Messrs Todd, Maxwell, Darlington, A W Taylor, and Dickey, the committee on resolution, reported the following series:

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partisanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and their constituents:

First. Their inflexible purpose to maintain, by every necessary effort, service, and sacrifice, the the National Union, as the first, highest, most solemn, and most overshadowing of all political duties

Second. That the rebellion which threatens the existence of the Union was without cause, was conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and devolved by reckless violence, is stained with every crime. and detestable in object, and infernal in purpose, and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and the overthrow of those free institutions it is injuriously aimed. That in this momentous contest there are and can be but two parties—one which firmly sustain the constituted authorties of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof, and in protecting the principle upon which the Government rests, and is therefore at once the party of law, of liberty, and patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore the parent of mobs, the enemy of order, and a participant in treason—the class whose detestable practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but, as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies and to whom a part is this day justly chargeable whatever of vitality the rebellion preserves, and whatever calamity and affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathizers with Southern treason and the hopes which their treasonable existence inspires, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt it at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

Resolved, That wholly without sympathy for the men who have made this war against a free Republican Government, or for a system of human bondage, in whose interest it was instigated, or cause of despotic principles to which it is devoted, this Convention declares all engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred: and, in like spirit, we denounce as doubly recreant and base those residents of loyal States who tolerate this treason, and would affiliate with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States [applause], by the discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; and always bearing himself clear in his high office, maintained the integrity of the Union, and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world [applause], and to him, this administration, its principles and its policy, we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution in giving to our soldiers the right of sufferage, merit our hearty approval, and will receive our united support; and that we recommend conventions of loyal men throughout the State to pledge all candidates for the Legislature to vote for it.

Resolved, That we tender to the gallant sons of Pennsylvania now in the armies and navies of the Republic the thanks of a grateful people, for their unselfish and heroic valor; that we mourn for those who have scaled with their blood their devotion to their country, and will cherish their memorious tenderly and fondly; while to the glorious survivors we give assurance that the last life shall be given to reinforce them, until the old flag floats in final victory. [Applause.]

Resolved, That Gov. Curtin, by the effective support he has given the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war, and his vigilant care for our soldiers, alike in the field, in camp, and in hospital, has gained for Pennsylvania proud and foremost pre-eminence among the loyal States, and entitled himself to the thanks of all her loyal citizens, and in placing him again in nomination the convention but gave expression to the spontaneous wishes of the people of the Commonwealth he has served so well. We present for their suffrages the patriot statesman, who is alike the friend of the soldier and the favorite of the people. [Applause.]

Resolves, That in the nomination of Judge Agnew, we present an accomplished jurist, a pure patriot, and a loyal citizen, who will adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and give additional security to the right of person and property.

Dr. Heighold, of Jefferson county, offered as an amendment the following:

Resolved, That the bold and determined stand taken by Hon E M Stanton, Secretary of war, in summarily arresting traitors and thieves wherever found, merits our commendation, and that in seizing any disloyal person, we pledge him our hearty co-operation in the task which he has before him.

Mr McClure thought the resolutions already read were sufficient, and Mr. McVeigh thought the amendment out of order.

Mr Heighold urged the adoption of his resolution. He had just come from the army of the Potomac, and he wanted to see every man slow his hand. He charged that gentlemen had visited Washington last week to demand the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. Barclay endorsed the resolution, and said that the resolutions were not explicit enough; they were only glittering generalities.

Mr McVeigh defended Gov Curtin and his friends from the charge of a lack of good faith, and paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty of his district.

Mr. McClure wanted to know who had gone to Washington to complain of Stanton?

Mr Heighold declined to answer.

Mr McPherson thought the resolutions were broad enough to cover all the desired points.

The resolutions of the committee were adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Heighold was amended to read as follows:

"In summarily arresting persons found to be guilty of traitorous practices he merits our hearty commendation; and that in performing this part of his military duties, where necessary for the public safety, we pledge him our hearty co-operation."

Mr Nevin moved to table it.

Mr McVeigh wanted to know if Mr Stanton had originated these arrests?

Mr Walborn called for the yeas and nays on its adoption.

Mr. McClure said that but a small portion of the summary arrests were on Mr. Stanton's orders; was a friend of Mr. Stanton's personally and in all respects. It was unfair and unwise to give him credit for what others had done.

Mr Fuller charged that Gov Curtin's friends were trying to suppress this resolution.

Mr Cummings wanted to know if Mr McClure would vote for the resolution if it was made to read "the Administration" instead of Stanton.

Mr McClure denied that antagonism existed between Mr Stanton and himself.

Mr Fuller thought its suppression would be regarded as a condemnation of Mr. Stanton, which was meant by some men. He knew that Gov. Curtin was in open antagonism with Secretary Stanton.

Mr. McClure said he knew that Mr Curtin was on good terms with every member of the Cabinet.

Mr McVeigh moved to insert "the Administration," for "Secretary Stanton."

Mr Dickey opposed the resolution.

Mr Carnaghan urged its adoption as amended.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Heighold, and unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned, with three cheers for the candidates and the flag.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.--Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration:

"Life bears us on like a stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to the young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is a wilder and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures and enjoyments and industry passing us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves beneath our feet, and the land lessens in our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants until of our future voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal."

☞If a woman could talk out of the two corners of her mouth at the same time there would be a good deal said on both sides.

☞We have seen a couple of sisters who had to be told everything together, for they were so much alike that they could not be told apart.

THE WHIG.

The only Unconditional Union Paper in town.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

☞ Our readers will notice by the proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention on our first page that Gov. Curtin has been renominated as a candidate for a re-election. The Democrats, have nominated the Hon George W. Woodward, of Luzerne county, as their candidate for Governor.

Let the War Alone.

We have done all our duties, thus far, by the government most nobly. We have stood firmly for the republic in every crisis. The war has progressed favorably. Let it alone. It is in the hands of able generals, and they are supported by brave soldiers. You can afford to trust them. They are watched over vigilantly by the national government. There is no need now for discussion or criticism about plans of battle or campaign. A more vital matter is before us here at home. It demands all the energies we can command. It involves the very future of the nation itself. If we must do something, let us devote our attention to that. Charleston and Mobile will be taken in due time without our help. Meantime let all true patriots in this glorious old Keystone State turn to and administer a most consummate thrashing to the copperheads. They have been itching for it a long time. Their treason has grown insolent and dangerous. Let us crush it out.

NOT EXEMPT.—The Provost Marshal General has ordered that deserters from the rebel army who have taken the oath of allegiance to the rebel government, persons residing south at the outbrake of the rebellion, and who were compelled to take the oath of allegiance, or civilians who have been captured and paroled on the condition of taking an oath never to take up arms against the so called Confedate Government, are not exempt from the draft but they must in each case present their written statements to the Board, so that they may not be assigned to duty against the insurgents.

THE DRAFT.—The time has been fixed for the draft in this District. It commences on Monday the 17th. The entire district will be drafted at Huntingdon. The draft for Huntingdon county comes off on the 17th of August; for Mifflin county on the 19th; for Cambria county on the 20th, and for Blair county on the 22d. The Provost Marshal gives notice that the drawings will be made public in the presence of all who may desire to attend. Respectable citizens will be specially invited to inspect the drawing.

DEFACED POSTAGE CURRENCY.—Many of our readers are not aware that the United States currency depreciates in value when pieces are torn from notes, large or small, in proportion to the size of the piece torn off. For instance, a ten cent note with half torn off, is worth five cents, and so on.—This is a matter that will be of interest in a short time, as the notes in circulation are fast wearing out, and so far as we know, there has been no provisions made for their exchange for new ones.

DRAFTED MEN GIVIN THE SAME BOUNTIES AS VOLUNTEERS.—There are few who understand that the provision of the conscription act place men on terms of perfect equality with volunteers, giving them the same Government bounty, the same title to pension, the same pay, the same everything. When the statement has been made heretofore, many have discredited it; and to end all question upon the subject, we quote from the act itself:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service "shall be placed on the same footing in all respects, as volunteers," for three years or during the war, "including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law."

☞ Judge Woodward, in his speech in Philadelphia, December 13, 1860, calls slavery an "incalculable blessing." We are experiencing some of its blessings (?) in ruined homes, desolated States, widowed women, orphaned childern, money expended, life sacrificed, and the perpetuity of our Union endangered. These are thy blessings, O, Woodward!

☞ On Wednesday last, in the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting at Louisville, Kentucky, Thomas G. Shacklett, indicted for treason against the United States, was found guilty, and sentenced by the Hon. Bland Ballard, presiding Judge, as follows:—

"Under a full sense of my responsibility to God and my country, I have concluded to spare your life, but the magnitude of the crime demands that your punishment be severe. The judgment which I approve and which the court now makes is, that you be imprisoned and confined in the jail of Jefferson county, in the State of Kentucky, for ten years from this day; that you make your fine to the United States by the payment to them of ten thousand dollars, and that your slaves be free."

Signs From The South

The full effect of the Union victories of July, upon the Southern people, is beginning to be felt now. There has been no reaction, no healthy rebound in the public feeling, after the heavy blows at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. At no time since the rebellion began has there been such a state of depression and alarm among the rebels as there is now. The failure of Lee's campaign and his hurried flight into Virginia; the series of defeats in Mississippi, with the culminating one of Vicksburg, followed by the conclusion one of Port Hudson; the loss in these various battles of fifty or sixty thousand prisoners, hundreds of pieces of artillery, and enormous supplies of small arms and ammunition; the destruction of numerous steamboats on the Yazoo and other rivers; the complete loss of the Mississippi and most of its tributaries; the probable fall of Charleston and Mobile—all these are calculated to create the despondency and alarm which are shown in every newspaper, every public document, every intercepted letter from the South.

It is acknowledged by the rebels that there is in Mississippi a very general feeling that it is useless to continue to resist the Union authority; that the soldiers are deserting by thousand, and that many influential men are organizing a movement for a return to the Union. Jefferson Davis must feel especially vexed at this state of affairs in his own State, and it was doubtless chiefly on that account that he penned the almost frantic appeal, which we publish to day, to absentees and deserters, to return to their duty. In that remarkable paper he condescends to be as vulgar and abusive of the union Government and soldiers as Beauregard used to be in his famous proclamations. The "stern statesman," that is so much admired by a few of our Copperhead citizens, tried to stir up the unhappy and despondent men whom he has been leading to their destruction by coarse falsehoods about the Union troops, as ravishers, pillagers and incendiaries; while the very men that he addresses know that thousands of them with their wives and children have been fed, clothed and cared for by the Union armies, after having lost nearly everything through rebel depredations. In view of this, it almost looks as if Davis had become insane through despair, when he thus speaks of the Union soldiers:

"Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism whenever they can reach your homes; and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgences of the vilest passions as the price of treachery."

There never were more infamous falsehoods told in the same number of words. There has been no "extermination" in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana or Virginia, which have been occupied, in whole or in part, by the Union armies. There has been no partitioning of homes among the Northern "wretches." There has been no attempt to excite servile insurrection, or light the fires of incendiarism, and as for the vile allegation about debauching "the inferior race," Davis knows it is a lie.

This address is more significant than anything that has yet come to us from the South. Davis is cunning, cautious, and not easily made to betray alarm and uneasiness. But here he shows himself in a dreadful fright, and he shows it, too, to the soldiers, who have been in the habit of looking to him for cheering and encouraging words, and who have certainly in times past, proved that they admired and trusted him.

Now, when the whole Southern population, from Davis down to the humblest of his "poor white trash," are panic stricken by reverses, is the time to push on more fiercely than ever. A few well directed blows at this time will shorten the war and diminish the amount of bloodshed. We look for such blows from Gilmore, Grant, Banks, Meade and Rosecrans. Each one of them will be a step towards peace and re-union.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From Texas.

Curious Picture of Society in the State. Disorganization and Suffering.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a Texan slave-owner to a friend in New York, gives a remarkable and sad picture of the condition of affairs in that state, and the cruelties of the rebel rule:

HOUSTON, Texas, May, 1863.

We do not often hear, in this unhappy country, from our friends in the North; and how much use it is to write we cannot know. A letter addressed to me April, 1862, reached me in January, 1863: I do not know that this letter will go safely; but it is entrusted to a good messenger.

Our people, wretched and oppressed, have but one comfort. This is in the assurance almost daily repeated in some form in every seceeh paper, that the northern people are gagged in the expression of their ideas, hauled off to bastiles, and for months and years kept in close confinement, without even being informed of the cause of their arrest and detention. Of course the less bigoted here know that cannot be true, or the *Journal of Commerce* of your city, Fernando Wood, and Vallandigham, of Ohio, would have been hushed long since. But seceeh is fully prepared to believe anything that he is told to by the master and aristocrats, Davis, Yancey, and their coadjutors.

I suppose there never was a people so completely despot-ridden as we have been in Texas. It is not to be wondered at. The human mind may be stored with certain infirmities, and may yet retain a great degree of strength, but if it be not free from bigotry all its conclusion and processes of reasoning touched by the bigoted proclivity are false, if not mischievous. For example, the bad men who fomented this war taught the people here that the North had been fed, fattened, clothed, housed and made rich by the labor of the South. Many, nay more of the Southern people do really believe this very thing to-day, notwithstanding the South was indebted to the North, when secession took place, for money borrowed on a credit in a sum of from three to five hundred millions of Dollars.

In 1860 I hoped better counsel would prevail and that the South would not go to war. I believed then that the first gun fired for secesion would be the first note in the death knell of slavery, and that my negro property, in common with all others, would be valueless. *I have never seen any reason to change that opinion.* It has always appeared to me as the inexorable logic of facts, or if you please, the sure workings of the decrees of God.

The only signs of government among us, is the tax collectors and the bayonetted soldier hurrying some poor devil into the conscription or niggers to the fortification. People are beginging to find out that liberty, regulated by law, bill of rights, and such like old fogyism, really do amount to something after all, and they are beginning to say if they had known secession would lead to such events, they never would have voted for it. Things are working. The last conscription has weakened the force of our armies in the affections of the people. The tyranny is galling and will work its own cure after a while A great many of our people, despairing of a settlement of affairs are leaving the country, never to return.

AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW YORK RIOT.—"*Mother! they may kill the body, but they cannot touch the soul!*" was language used by poor Abraham Franklin, as he was borne from the presence of his mother by the barbarous mob on the morning of the 14th ult. This young man, aged twenty-three, had been an invalid for about two years, and was a confirmed consumptive. When the mob broke into the house they found him in bed. They bore him into the street, and there, although he had not raised a finger against them, indeed was not able to do so, they *beat him to death, hanged him to a lamp-post, cut his pantaloons off at the knees, cut bits of flesh out of his legs, and afterwards set fire to him!* All this was done beneath the eyes of his widowed mother. Such an exhibition of bloodthirstiness is without a parallel in the history of crime. Patrick Butler and George Glass, both Irishmen, the latter fifty-three years of age, have been arrested for the murder of Mr. Franklin.—*Anglo African.*

DICKINSON ON SEYMOUR.—In a recent speech, the Hon D. S. Dickison said.

"Government Seymour has not unfrequently reminded the public that he has taken an oath of rare solemnity to "execute the laws.' That oath he has now fulfilled, if not before. He has certainly 'executed the laws' upon this occasion, for he has literally crucified them between thieves. Although this murderous and thieving outbrake will not prove available as Copperhead capital, the rebels with savages ferocity, already gloat over what they term the 'blood-soaked ashes" of our commercial metropolis, and France and England, anxious to assist the rebellion against our government by all the means in their power, will probably 'recognize' the New York mob as a 'belligerent power.' They can do so with as much propriety as they recognized the rebellion as such."

IT IS SINGULAR that if the Emancipation Proclamation is only "a bull against the comet," the comet should have lost so much of its tail; that the Administration has done nothing but blunder, victory should be the result; that if the New Democracy is the friend of peace, it should have done nothing to obtain it.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
August 9, 1863.

Major General W. H Halleck, General in Chief:

GENERAL: My attention has been called to what purports to be an official despatch of General R. E. Lee, Commander of the Confederate Army, to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, denying the accuracy of my telegram to you of July 14th, announcing the result of the cavalry affair at Falling Waters.

I have delayed taking another notice of General Lee's report until the return of Brigadier General Kilpatrick, absent on leave, who commanded the cavalry engaged on the occasion refered to, and on whose report from the field my telegram was passed.

I now enclose the official report of Brigadier General Kilpatrick made after his attention has been called to Gen. Lee's report. You will see that he reiterates and confirms all that my despatch avered, and proves most conclusivel that Gen. Lee has been deceived by his subordinates, or he would never, in the face of the facts now alleged, have made the assertions his report contains.

It appears that I was in error in stating that the body of Gen. Pettigrew was left in our hands, although I would not communicate that fact until an officer from the field reported to me that he had seen the body.

It is now ascertained from the Richmond papers that Gen. Pettigrew, though mortally wounded in the affair, was taken to Winchester, where he subsequently died. The three battle flags captured on this occasion and sent to Washington belonged to the 45th, and 55th Virginia Regiment of infantry. Gen. Lee will surely acknowledge that these were not left in the hands of "straglers asleep in barns." Respectfully yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA., August 7,
To Col. A. J. Alexander, Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

COLONEL: In compliance with a letter just received from the headquarters of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, directing me to give the facts connected with my fight at Falling Waters, I have the honor to state that at three o'clock, on the morning of the 14th ultimo I learned that the enemy's pickets were retiring in my front.

Having been previously ordered to attack at 7 A M., I was ready to move at once. At daylight I had reached the crest of hills occupied by the enemy an hour before, and at a few moments before 7 o'clock Gen. Custer drove the rear-guard of the enemy into the river at Williamsport.

Learning from citizens that a portion of the enemy had retreated in the direction Falling Waters, I at once moved rapidly for that point and came up with the rear guard of the enemy at 7.30 A.M., at a point two miles distant from Falling Waters.

We pressed on, driving the enemy before us, captured many prisoners and one gun. When within a mile and a half from Falling Waters the enemy was found in large force, drawn up in line of battle on the crest of a hill, commanding the road on which I was advancing. His left was protected by earthworks, and right extended to the woods far on my left.

The enemy was, when first seen, in two lines of battle, with arms stacked. Within less than one thousand yards of this large force a second piece of artillery, with its support, consisting of infanfry, was captured while attemping to get into position. The gun was taken to the rear.

A portion of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, seeing only that portion of the enemy behind the earthworks, charged. This charge, led by Major Weber was the most gallant ever made. At a trot he pressed up the hill, received the fire from the whole line, and the next moment rode through and over the earthworks, passed to the right, sabreing the rebels along the entire line, and returned with a loss of 30 killed, wounded, and missing including the gallant Major Weber killed.

I directed Gen. Custer to send forward one regiment as skirmishers. They were repulsed before support could be sent them, and driven back, closely followed by the rebels, until checked by the 1st Michigan and a squadron of the 8th New York.

The 2d Brigade having come up, it was quickly thrown into position, and after a fight of two hours and thirty minutes, we routed the enemy at all points, and drove him toward the river.

When within a short distance of the bridge Gen. Buford's command came up and took the advance. We lost 29 killed, 36 wounded, and 40 missing.

We found upon the field 125 dead rebels, and brought away afterwards 50 wounded. A large number of the enemy's wounded were left upon the field in charge of their own surgeons.

We captured two guns, three battle flags, and upwards of fifteen hundred prisoners.

To Gen. Custer and his brigade; Lieut. Pennington and his battery and one squadron of the 8th New York Cavalry, of General Buford's command, all praise is due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
J. KILPATRICK,
Brig. Gen. Vols., Commanding the Division.

The Draft in New York.

Letter from Governor Seymour—Reply of President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Gov. Seymour, under date of Albany, 3d, writes to the President in relation to the draft in New York and Brooklyn. He condemns the provost marshal for commencing the draft without consultation with the city or State officers, at a time when the militia was absent at the seat of war, and while there were not even soldiers enough in New York to man the fortifications in the harbor.

The Governor complains of the unfairness of the enrollment, and thinks that in this lottery for human life, as he terms it, there should be a strict impartiality. In the rural districts the draft had been executed with justice, and the conscripts accepted their fate without murmuring, and sometimes joyfully. In the districts of New York city, however, with a population much less, the number to be drafted is in some cases double that of the former. The attack upon the enrolling officers, which subsequently grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of the country, he pronounces unjustifiable. Speaking further of the riots in New York, he says the disregard for law and the apparent disrespect for the judicial tribunals produced their natural results. Robbery and arson accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpless race, and for the time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened.

It is gratifiying that the citizens of New York were able without material aid from the State or Union to put down this dangerous insurrection, for at the time the nation had not the means to protect its own arsenals and navy yard. 1,000 men could have seized them all, and then used their armaments for the destruction of the shipping and the city itself, to say nothing of the vessels which at that time were engaged in burning out merchant ships almost within sight of our coast. The Governor also complains that no credit has been given to the city for the number of volunteers sent, and the noble exertions of the militia in time of peril. He, therefore asks for a suspension at least of the draft till its constitutionality is tested.

The president in reply, under date of August 7, says that he cannot suspend the draft in New York, because time is too important. He admits the disparity of the quotas in the different sections, and accounts for it by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than in the country, who have too recently arrived from Europe to be included in the census of 1860. Still he would not consider that reason sufficient. He would direct the draft to proceed, drawing only the average quota of all the districts. After thus drawing, the city districts shall be carefully reenrolled and the Governor's agents might witness every step of process. Due credit will be given for all volunteers. The President would not object to abide the decision of the Supreme Court. He would be willing to facilitate it, but could not consent to lose time.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, August 7.

American and English Vessels Seized by the French.

By arrivals at the port, from New Orleans, we learn that Vera Cruz advices received at that city to July 16th, report the death of the American consul on the 13th.

There were no American or English vessels of war on the coast.

French vessels were engaged in seizing everything English or American. On the 8th ult., a French side-wheel steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with an English top-sail schooner in tow which was captured on the Rio Grande, with a cargo of arms valued at $300,000 intended for the Texas rebels, though the schooner cleared at Liverpool for Matamoras. Her officers report five more vessels loading for Matamoras.

Murder of a Family by Colored Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A letter, published in the *World*, dated aboard the steamer Liberty, August 5th, reports the murder of the entire family of Benjamin Beckham, then present on the plantation, which is in Tennessee, twelve miles below Island No. 10, by a party of eighteen black United States soldiers from that Island. Six persons were killed, four of them were children. The most of the demons were apprehended by Federal cavalry.

FREEDOM VS. SLAVERY.—The Boston *Courier* declares bluntly that "As no white man ought to consent to be a slave, no negro ought to desire to be a free man in the United States." This doctrine is, of course, as atrocious in feeling as it is absurd in reason. If it allows the negro to be a freeman outside of the United States, why should he be a slave within? We presume its intended statement, would be: "As no white man should be a slave, so no negro should be a freeman." Yet thonsands of the negroes *are* intelligent freemen, and brave soldiers. Why, then, persistently insult humanity, patriotism and sense? Against the hard heads and harder hearts which hold the unchristian and unpatriotic prejudice against the blacks all events and truths seem to beat in vain. When will they learn in shame what now they might know in honor—that if we would keep ourselves free, we must not deny freedom to others; that "in giving freedom to the slave, we insure freedom to the free." The emancipation of the black man is simply a means for emancipating the nation.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract,

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes; Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steifbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Price per bottle 75 cts. or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

☞ Owing to the illness of our foreman, this issue of the Whig has been delayed beyond its usual time. We beg our friends to forgive us, as it is impossible, owing to the scarcity of hands, to guard against such a misfortune.

☞ A Stout Boy, sixteen or seventeen years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the printing business at this office immediately.

GODEY'S LADIES BOOK.—We have received this monthly periodical for Sept. It surpasses, if possible, all its "illustrious predecessors."

FOUND DEAD.—An aged man employed at the Broad Top House, in Huntingdon, was found dead in his bed on Friday morning last.

☞ John J. Patterson, of Juniata co., drew a U. S. Draft as large as himself, last week. He is a lucky fellow, and a military man. We wish him many laurels in fighting for his country.

☞ Capt. John Murray left on Monday to join his command in the army of the Potomoc. He has almost entirely recovered the use of his hand, and will no doubt meet with a hearty greeting from the brave boys of the old 62d, with whom he is a great favorite.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last, a man named Patrick Kearney, was run over by a locomotive on the Broad Top Railroad, a short distance from Huntingdon. The wheels passed over his leg near the ankle, crushing it in a shocking manner. The limb was subsequentiy amputated.

A Saw-Mill—Very Cheap.

As we have no time, even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it. It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c. We offer the whole concern for $1500 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a bargain.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The steam saw and grist mill of E. & H. Nutter, Chess Springs, Cambria county, were entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th ult. The loss is estimated at $7,000 besides one hundred bushels of grain, on which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We sympathize with our friends.

☞ We are pleased to learn through the Tyrone Herald that Maj. D. M. Jones is rapidly recovering from the effects of the amputation of his leg, since his return home, and is now able to ride out. He has received a Lieut. Colonel's commission for brave and meritorious conduct. Sorry it wasn't a commision that would entitle him to sport an eagle—he deserves it.

☞ The draft is quietly progressing in this district. We are pleased to learn that our brave friend David Caldwell, Esq., of the "Monitor," printed in Huntingdon, J. Simpson Africa, and Milton Spear, Esqs., of the same paper, have each been lucky enough to come up among the first of the successful. We wish them success in killing rebels and hope they will return home safely.

ASSESSMENT.—The Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company have levied an assessment of eight per cent, on all premium notes in force on the first of May last. Although the assessment may appear heavy, it cannot be so considered when the insured remember that this is the first since 1859, nearly four years. Had there been an assessment of two per cent every year they would have thought it light, yet the present, of eight per cent for four years, only amounts to that, and is really less than the per centage of almost any other company in the country.

SUN STROKE.—On Tuesday last a man named McCarthy, working on the railroad near this place, died from sun stroke. A short time ago his brother, Dennis McCarthy, residing in this borough, wrote to him, he then being in Ireland, stating that he could secure steady work in this country, which doubtless induced him to seek his fortune among us, leaving behind him a wife, and, we believe, several children. We have been informed that he arrived in this country only a few weeks ago, and had been working but two days when he was so suddenly summoned by the angel of death. He was probably 55 or 56 years old.—*Hunt. Amer.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last, a boy about 13 or 14 years of age, son of George W. Conrad, of Altoona, when attempting to jump on an engine at the upper end of the yard, in that place, missed his footing and fell with one leg over the rail. One or two wheels passed over it, crushing it from the knee to the ankle. He was taken home and Dr. Christy summoned to attend him. It was evident that the leg would have to be amputated, but the physical condition of the boy would not admit of it until this morning, when the operation was performed. We learn that there is little hope of his recovery. He died on Friday.

What a Soldier thinks of Copperheads.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter written by C. N. Martin, son of Mr. John R. Martin of this place, dated Winchester Tenn., July 18.

I have a sentiment or two to express, which I assure you, are the sentiments of every Soldier. It is in regard to the Copperheads. Well are they named Copperheads. I suppose you read the platform of the copperhead convention, which, in my opinion, is nothing but treason, tempered with cowardice. If they are aginst us for God's sake, let them hold their tongues, and not be encouraging the Rebels and discouraging the Union Soldiers. Or if they cannot hold their tongues, let them go south and help their beloved southern chivalry to fight us. If they would do that they would be thanked by us, and not be so contemptible in the eyes of the southern Soldiers. If you could hear some of the Rebel prisoners express their opinions, in regard to the Copperheads, you would say I was right. They say they are nothing but low, contemptible, sneaking cowards, and only pretending to be friends to the Rebels to escape military service in the Union army; and I surmise the same thing. But, thank God, the stars, of the once bright constellation of the American Flag which left their orbit, and have been bathed in blood, are fast returning to their old place, there never to be erased, as long as time lasts.

We kindly request you to publish the death and funeral services of Sergt. SAMUEL H. C. TOBIAS, Company C, 110th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed on the 2d of July, at the battle of Gettysburg.

The deceased was a son of the late lamented Samuel L. Tobias, Esq., of Woodberry, who with a kind sister were the only orphan survivors, the mother having died some time prior to the father. The deceased was apprenticed to the Printing Business in the INQUIRER OFFICE for several years under D. Over, the former editor of the INQUIRER, up to the three months service. He then enlisted and served in the Patterson campaign; after the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the Woodberry company under Capt. Brisbin for three years or during the war.

His sister, Mollie A. Tobias, on hearing of his death on the bloody field of Gettysburg, at once repaired to the spot with Dr. Oellig and daughter. They reached the battle field on the 13th of July and procured the body and had it embalmed and transported by railroad to Stonerstown.

Arrangments were made in the mean time by the returned soldiers to bury the deceased with the honors of war. The sister with the remains in charge arrived at Woodberry about 11 o'clock on Sunday the 10th. The flags lowered to half mast; the soldiers took charge of the body and placed it in state in the armory at the residence of J. Brenneman. The coffin was covered by the national flag. At 2 o'clock, P. M. orders were given by Lieut. Wm. Roberts (who served in the same company with the deceased,) for the soldiers to form in front of the armory. The body was then placed in the hearse by the pall-bearers. The citizens formed in the rear of the soldiery. At an order from the officer in command the procession moved off in the following order: 1st the military with arms reversed proceeded by a band with muffled drums; 2nd the hearse and pall-bearers; 3rd the relatives; 4th the citizens. It proceeded to the German Reformed Cemetery 1½ miles from town, the procession presented an imposing yet mournful spectacle. The remains were then placed in the grave and the usual salute fired over them and the grave closed up.

The Rev. Mr. Hasler performed the funeral services. The church was filled to overflow, many persons not being able to gain admittance. The sermon was an impressive one, at the conclusion of which he appealed to the people at all hazards to stand by the Government and sustain our soldiers in the field fighting for Liberty and Freedom.

The deceased lived two hours after receiving the fatal wound. He was aged 20 years, 11 months and 6 days. He had been in all the bloody fights from Winchester to Gettysburg. His fellow soldiers speak of him in terms of the highest praise. The last words that he was known to utter were "TELL MY SISTER I DIED IN DEFENSE OF MY COUNTRY!" Thus died this noble youth. Is not his course worthy of emulation? Peace to his ashes!—*Bedford Inquirer.*

☞ In Washington, the other day, a number of soldiers partially buried a drunken companion, who was however, subsequently rescued by the Provost Guard.

From Before Charleston.

Vindication of the 76th P. V.—Its Valor and Services Handsomely acknowledged by its Commanding Officers.

[*Correspondence of the Telegraph.*]

MORRIS ISLAND, S C., July 28th, 1863.

Permit me through the columns of the TELEGRAPH to refute a slander circulated by some treacherous, unprincipled person, known as the correspondent of a leading journal of Philadelphia, a journal the character of which is too well known to allow any person for a moment to suppose that the proprietors are aware of the character of the person sent by them to chronicle the events transpring in this Department. No person, who is in any degree acquainted with the history and former conduct of the 76th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will for a moment give credence to the infamous lie promulgated in the columns of that journal in a recent issue.

On the 10th inst., the 1st Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Strong, of which the 76th forms a part, crossed from Folly to Morris Island in small boats, under a terrific artillery fire from the rebel batteries on Morris Island. They landed successfuly and stormed and carried the batteries. This is said to be the first instance during the present war in which powerful batteries have been successfully assaulted by a column disembarked under a heavy artillery fire.

On the morning of the 11th inst., the 7th Connecticut, 76th Pennsylvania and 9th Maine regiments stormed Fort Wagner. The 7th was the storming party the 76th and 8th Maine to support. The 7th rushed forward, the others following. The fire from the fort was terrific; the brave fellows were mowed down like grass.

The field is covered with the dead and wounded; no time to stop and take care of the wounded; the fire comes heavier; the enemy's grape and canister do their work; the columns stagger, but at a word from the gallant General Strong and Major Hicks the remnant push on; they reach the parapet, but alas! few left it. The enemy now pour a terrific fire of musketry into the ranks; it is more than mortal man can endure, and they reluctantly leave the field. This is what is called cowardice by a man that is himself too cowardly to go near enough to see the true state of affairs, let alone to shoulder a musket in his country's defence.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., the fort was attacked by two fine brigades, and although they fought nobly they were repulsed. How could it be supposed that three small regiments could do what two brigades failed to accomplish? In this attack also the 76th bore a conspicuous part, and fully sustained the good reputation they won by the sacrifice of 100 men on the plains of Pocotalligo. Of this regiment, which came out from the old Keystone with 900 men, but 140 effective men are left, and you can imagine the depressing effect produced by that report upon the spirits of this little band of battle-worn men. They are now waiting for the next advance, to prove to their country that their character as a regiment is unblemished, and to wipe out the disgrace that has been so maliciously attached to them or be annihilated. Will the day ever come when justice will be done to the men of Pennsylvania?

Yours, &c., W. F.

A Soldier's Widow Made Postmistress.

At the commencement of the war, MELANCTHON SMITH was Postmaster of Rockford, Ill., and his wife was acting as Deputy Postmaster. Feeling it his duty to participate in the struggle, Mr. SMITH raised a regiment of which he was appointed Colonel, and entered the service under General GRANT, leaving Mrs. SMITH to attend to the duties of the Postoffice. Colonel SMITH distinguished himself on several occasions, and at the recent storming of the first redoubt at Vicksburg led the forlorn hope, and was shot through the head and killed. Application was then made for appointment, as Postmaster, of a gentleman, who under ordinary circumstances, would have been a proper person to fill the office. Counter applications to retain the widow were also sent in. The matter being brought before the President he endorsed the application of the widow, and on the 24th instant sent a letter to the Postmaster-General of which the following is a copy: Yesterday little indorsements of mine went to you in two cases of Postmastership sought for widows whose husbands have fallen in the battles of this war. These cases occurring on the same day, brought me to reflect more attentively than I had before done as to what is fairly due from us here in the dispensing of patronage toward the men who, by fighting our battles, bear the chief burden of saving our country. My conclusion is, that other claims and qualifications being equal, they have the better right, and this is especially applicable to the disabled soldier and the deseceased soldier's family. Your obedient servant, A LINCOLN.

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD.—The Atlanta *Constitutionalist* says:

"The Savanah *Republican* says that one day last week four hundred dollars was paid by an individual in that city for a twenty dollar gold piece. The man who sold it did (*sic*) well as a speculation; but what could any one want with gold at such a price? Here is a screw loose that ought to be looked after."

PROTECTION OF FISHERMEN.—Secretary Wells has notified the Boston Board of Trade that he has detailed five vessels for permanent service on the Eastern coast during the fishing season.

The Latest News.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1863.

The arrivals at Fortress Monroe, brings the intelligence that a terrific bombardment was going on during the night time, when the vessels passed that point.

The rebels shells coursed their way through the air in every direction, and many of them did no damage whatever.

A special dispatch, this afternoon, represents that five gunboats had engaged the battery on Cummings Point, and had almost silenced its guns. It was thought that when the full attack was made, that Sumter, Wagner, and the other important batteries would fall inside of six hours.

The colored regiment, the 3d Penn'a. (Philadelphia) left about noon to-day, direct for Morris Island. A more joyous regiment never left this city. Not a man among the thousand was in the least intoxicated. They started cheering for Uncle Sam. The band played the Star Spangled Banner.

The running between Philadelphia and Morris Island is 54 hours.

Nothing from the Army of the Potomac this evening. Severel hundred conscripts left this evening for that army.

IRON CITY COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.—We were surprised on visiting the College a few days since to find it completely filled with a most interesting and industrious class of young men. The immediate and constant attention of the Principals to their students secures to them the very highest advantages, which is evinced in the steady and regularly increasing demand among business men everywhere for graduates of this school, as every student is thoroughly and carefully instructed, and none but competent accountants are ever awarded the Diploma of the Institution.—*Pittsburg Morning Post.*

THE PAY of a rebel soldier, owning to the depreciation of Confederate money, is virtually but one dollar a month. We have long had a theory that JUDAS, after receiving but thirty pieces of silver, hanged himself because he was cheated by the Pharisees, and are not surprised that the rebel army is deserting its leaders because it was swindled at Richmond.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producé dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Aug. 10, 1863.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25
Extra " "	6,00
Superfine,	5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,15
Red " "	1,05
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	90
Potatoes per bushel,	50
Cloverseed per bushel.	5,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

The Diseases of Error.

(*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.

June 6.-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. by Rev. S. J. Berlin, Mr. DAVID A. SMITH and Miss SARAH J. COLEMAN, daughter of Mr. James Coleman; both of Antes township, Blair co.

DIED.

At Fostoria, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock, on the 3d of August, EMMA ELIZABETH, only child of Wm. A. B. and Elizabeth Satterfield, aged 9 months and 13 days.

"I take these little lambs, said He,
And lay them in my breast." S.

In Frankstown, on the 11th of August, Mrs. ANN, wife of Eli Lingafelt, aged 58 years. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and died in hope of immortality and Eternal Life. S.

On the 10th of July, in Allegheny township, Mr. Samuel Koon, aged 25 years, 10 months and 10 days.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BIEGLE, DEC'D.

The Auditor appointed to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the Account of Martin Bell, Adm'r. of William Beigle, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 7th of Sept., 1863, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

Aug. 15, 1863-3t.

STRAY HORSE.—Found in the mountains about four miles above the Fountain Inn Hotel, a flea bitten White Horse about 14 hands high, 16 or 18 years old. He is now at the Fountain Inn, Allegheny Mountain, Allegheny tp., Blair co. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. THOMAS SHAFFER.

Aug. 15, 1863.-3t-pd.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS—Applications will be received by the directors of Blair tp., for five Schools, up to the 16th day of September next, on which day there will be a public examination of applicants at School House No. 3, in Newry.

aug 15 3t GEORGE KOON, Sec.y

STRAY SHOATS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Blair tp., on or about the 1st of August, four white shoats, about 6 months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. ABRAHAM ROBISON.

August 15.-3t pd.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MALE AND FEMALE Seminary.

R. W Smith, Principal.

The Second Session will commence Sept. 1st, and continue Five Months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Contingent fee 50 cts., to be paid in advance.

No reduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH gives lessons on the Piano at her residence.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Aug. 8, 1863 -1m.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 11 tc.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

June 6.-3m. is.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.

May 2, 1863:3m.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Plurbems' Materials

CHARLES MULLIKIN,

Importer & Wholesale Dealer.

No. 520 Commerce St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of

Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.

White and Marbled Plug Basins.

White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.

Ship Water Closets, complete.

Water Closets of every description.

PUMPS, RAMS, &c.

Iron sinks.

Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.

Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.

Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.

Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,

TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,

Go To

FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and

BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N. Y.; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.

1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,

ROUND, AND

BAR IRON,

HOOP, OVAL,

HALF OVAL,

and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

"THE M TTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

April 1, 1863.

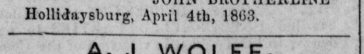
FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,



CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap. THE EDITOR.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

SINGER & CO.'S

LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.

JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.

2-7—3-6

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,

MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers, —Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co

Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,

439 Fulton Avenue,

2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

A T great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR

$100 Bounty and Back Pay;

Invalid Pensions;

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They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

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LOCATED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,

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BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,

DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

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JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

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☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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JUST RECEIVED

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AT

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HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR,

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

SUMMER BONNETS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

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ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

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OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health anstrength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels sd sure as this famous medicine.

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Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

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RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

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June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

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BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,

Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JAN'Y					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
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MAY.						1	2
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	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

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This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

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A light, cheap and useful article.

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